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U.S. REPLY TO SOVIET VERIFICATION PROPOSAL DECRIED

Response Shows Real Stance

LD202006 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 20 Dec 85

["Nuclear Blasts Moratorium Defers War Menace " -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 20 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Kenneth Adelman, director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in an interview with an AP correspondent concerning the PRAVDA article of December 19 on a nuclear blast ban, said he welcomed the Soviet emphasis on verification problems. He immediately avoided, however, the question on the U.S. joining the moratorium unilaterally introduced by the Soviet Union in August 1985.

Other White House officials also welcomed the USSR's new proposals, but expressed the opinion that the U.S. Administration will hardly join the Soviet moratorium.

Experts note unanimously that the problem of terminating nuclear explosions is a kind of litmus-paper which shows a precise stance of any government on the entire complex of problems of limiting and reducing armaments. Nuclear tests are an accelerator, catalyst of the arms race. Their termination would put an end to the development of new and perfection of old systems of mass annihilation. Even the most zealous advocates of the concept of sudden nuclear strike or "limited" nuclear war would hardly find it easy to use first untested weapons of unprecedented yield.

So far, the present American Administration has categorically rejected even the discussion of the issue of ending nuclear weapon tests, referring to difficulties of verification. It put forward the invented argument of the unreliability of the existing national technical means of verifying compliance with such an accord.

In a bid to break the deadlock on the issue of nuclear weapon testing, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States to take advantage of several countries' agreement and set up special stations on their territories to monitor the accord on ending tests. In order to remove possible doubts with regard to the observance of the agreement, the USSR suggested an agreement with the United States on certain measures of on-spot verification, given the introduction of a reciprocal moratorium on nuclear blasts.

Commenting on the latest Soviet initiatives, even the most conservative press bodies in the West note their constructive peaceful character. "The Soviet offer removes the biggest obstacle in the way of a comprehensive test ban treaty", stressed THE TIMES of London.

Quite recently, Washington officials claimed that the United States would agree to banning nuclear tests once that the verification problem was settled. At present, when the problem is no longer an obstacle, even according to the strictest criteria, the Pentagon advances another condition for the U.S. joining the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, that of completing the modernization of American nuclear systems.

The condition is strange, to say the least. The essence of ending nuclear tests is precisely that of preventing the modernization" of systems of mass annihilation, curbing the race of armaments and deferring the threat of their use. Besides, no one in the United States can say when the "modernization" will be completed. As is known, the current military programmes of the United States are intended for decades, and they are being expanded, not curtailed.

The new Soviet initiatives on ending the nuclear explosions give Washington yet another chance to improve its image of unreliable partner in negotiations on reducing the risk of nuclear war, and prove by deeds, not by words, its desire to "make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete".

One would like to hope that the United States, in handling the problem, will be guided by vital interests of all of mankind, rather than by timeserving illusory consideration of gaining military superiorty.

U.S. To Continue Buildup

LD202254 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Administration has again rejected the idea of imposing a moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and refused to follow the Soviet Union's example which unilaterally stopped all nuclear explosions last August. At a meeting with journalists last Thursday, White House spokesman for the press Speakes said that the United States does not agree to a moratorium and holds that moratoria on nuclear tests cannot be counted on to lead to the enhanced security. According to him, U.S. nuclear weapons testing "is required to ensure the reliability and safety of the U.S. arsenal."

Thus, it is apparent that the U.S. Administration has no alternatives to the striving to continue the policy of the buildup of nuclear potential, including space strike systems. All peaceable statements, the promises to make nuclear weapons "obsolete and useless" are empty words aimed at misleading the public and at continuing under the cover of the verbiage the course at achieving military superiority over the USSR.

In general opinion, the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit has become a turning point in the efforts to curb the nuclear arms race, including space arms, and it is quite understandable that people all over the world expect from the United States concrete steps to lower the level of confrontation, to lessen tension. A lot has been said by the USA. Deeds are what is needed now. Instead of that the U.S. Administration turns to the past for arguments only to falsify and distort the Soviet foreign policy in an effort to justify its own unwillingness to agree to mutual limitation of nuclear arms and prevent the militarization of space. After the Geneva meeting the Soviet Union has already made new initiatives to develop its stand, the initiatives aimed at the limitation of stretegic nuclear potentials and protection of outer space from the arms race, including matters of control, also the idea of using an international system of verification.

What else do our opponents need? The Soviet Union has stopped unilaterally all nuclear explosions. It agrees to working out effective verification. It expressed the readiness to resume the talks on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests, that is in all the media -- in the atmosphere, in outer space, under water and underground.

They in Washington, however, want the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament, but this is something they will not get. The Sovet Union can be dealt with only on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. This is understood by many even on the Capitol Hill: As the UP reported, 44 U.S. senators from the Republican and Democratic parties turned on Thursday to President Reagan with a proposal to sta t talks with the Soviet Union on ending all nuclear explosions. In their letter to the President they note that by announcing last August the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the Soviet side thus showed its striving to conclude an all-embracing treaty on the matter.

It is clear to every unbiased person that a joint Soviet-American moratorium on all nuclear explosions would become a major landmark on the road to the removal of nuclear danger.

Testing Termed 'Shortsighted'

LD202002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] A representative of the White House has made a statement on the problem of ending the testing of atomic weapons. Here is a news commentary: At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

The current statement shows that the Washington administration can no longer ignore one of the most important problems of the present day. This is not surprising, for the more time that passes, the wider circles of the world public grow and the more insistently they demand a complete ending to nuclear testing. At the same time, the most varied authoritative forums, from the UN General Assembly to international scientists' meetings, are pointing out that halting nuclear explosions would be the greatest contribution to curbing the arms' race. For such explosions are not only a dangerous game with fire and a source of mistrust in relations between states, but a type of motivating force, pushing on the production of ever newer and more destructive types of arms -- not only on earth, but in space.

Our country has issued an important initiative designed to put an end to such a dangerous development. Since 6 August this year, the day of the 40th anniversary of the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima, the USSR has unilaterally ended all types of atomic explosions. This moratorium of ours will last until January 1986. But it can be extended if the United States takes the same step.

Now, a representative of the White House, while promising to end nuclear explosions at some time, is rejecting the idea of an immediate moratorium. It is striking that before Washington was justifying its negative position by some kind of difficulty in control and now, when it has been convincingly confirmed that any nuclear explosions can be accurately determined by modern technological means, the White House representative announces right out that it is not actually a matter of control, you see.

Yes, all of this is merely a pretext. The real thing is that the U.S. military-industrial complex, for which arms production is the most profitable business, is obstinately unwilling to give up plans for the further increase of arms and hopes for achieving military superiority. This is the aim of the record U.S. military budget for next year, which has just been pushed through Congress.

But this is a dangerous and shortsighted policy. The Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva showed strikingly that, in our nuclear age, international problems can only be solved by way of talks.

The United Nations has declared next year to be International Year of Peace. The United Stated joining the Soviet initiative on ending nuclear explosions would be a most important contribution to the cause of peace.

U.S. NUCLEAR BLASTS CONTINUE DESPITE SOVIET BAN

LD210020 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Video talk by Soviet television political observer Valentin Zorin on the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. press has reported a new, big underground nuclear weapons test at the test site in the State of Nevada. Here is Valentin Zorin, Soviet television political observer:

Hello, comrades. One gets the impression that the Pentagon has, with feverish haste, been attempting to close all the paths leading to a joint Soviet-U.S. cessation of all nuclear weapons tests. It is noteworthy that this condemnable activity has been stepped up as the current year comes to a close. A matter of days now remain before 1 January 1986, the date when the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions expires. This is now the fifth month that our country has not carried out such test explosions.

Well, it is clear to any sensible person that it was no simple matter to embark on such a step. For precisely this reason, the period for our moratorium is limited to the beginning of 1986. However, in announcing the cessation of nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union stated that the moratorium would continue to operate after 1 January if the United States were to follow our example and refrain from conducting nuclear explosions. In that event, the equilibrium would not be disturbed and an effective obstacle would be set in the way of a further buildup of the nuclear arms race. It is quite obvious that the creation of new and ever more destructive and dangerous forms of nuclear weapons is impossible without conducting tests. The Soviet Union proposed a realistic and at the same time, highly effective step toward halting the nuclear arms race. This is precisely how the Soviet initiative was appraised around the world.

Unfortuantely, it has to be stated that influential Washington circles have still not reacted to Moscow's initiative and have not followed our example. The blasts of explosions continue to be heard at the U.S. test sites. Proceeding on the basis of their own selfish interests and displaying hopeless narrow-mindedness, the Pentagon leadership is striving to suppress the sober voices that are also being heard in the U.S. capital, to present those who realize or are beginning to realize the danger of such a course with a fait accompli and to torpedo the very idea of a cessation of nuclear tests.

Only a very little time remains before the period of the moratorium which the Soviet Union announced expires: just 12 days. However, this is enough time to avoid missing a unique chance which would pave the way to the prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests. It is now up to Washington. The coming days will show whether it will be able to display political courage, farsightedness, goodwill, and a striving to follow the spirit of the Geneva accords.

'FAKED' REPORT ON ARMS VIOLATIONS CRITICIZED

LD221739 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 22 Dec 85

["Washington's Fresh Faked Report" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Sisnev writes:

A fresh anti-Soviet song and dance has been started in the United States around some "violations" by the Soviet Union of its contractual commitments. The sponsors of that campaign are acting according to a well-practiced scenario: On the eve of the publication of the President's official report to the Congress containing charges against the USSR, which is said to be issued on December 23, the U.S. mass media broadly quote that document, whose copies, as the report say, were received by them in advance.

Judging by the "facts", which are cited in the press, it becomes obvious that they in Washington have cooked up a fresh propaganda fraud, whose aim is to discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of world public and at the same time justify the large-scale military preparations by the USA. It is not fortuitous that the report on, as they put it, violations by the Soviet Union of the treaties in the field of arms control, is appearing at a time when world public expects from Washington a constructive answer to the Soviet Union's proposal on introducing a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

The report, as the American press itself admits, does not contain any new charges against the USSR. It sets forth the hackneyed inventions unsubstantiated by any concrete facts and which have already more than once been exposed by the Soviet side. Thus, for example, the report is again speculating that the Soviet Union is developing two new types of ICBM's in violation of the SALT-2 treaty. The SS-25 missile is presented for the second "new type". The authors of the report pretend not to know that this is a modernized version of the already existing SS-12 missile, but the question of that missile has already been discussed in detail by the two sides and the Soviet Union presented data testifying that the characteristics of the modernized missile completely accord with the SALT-2 treaty.

The claim that the Soviet Union could have deployed SS-16 missiles, which are prohibited under the SALT-2 treaty, in the area of Plesetskaya proving range, hold no water. The USSR has repeatedly, including in the course of the SALT-2 talks, declared that it did not and does not have missiles among its arms. In claiming the contrary, the USA is apparently simply trying to "gain points" in the propaganda war against the USSR.

The authors of the report are again trying to mislead uninformed people also about the radar station under construction in the area of the city of Krasnoyarsk to which the ABM potentialities are ascribed. The creation of that radar station, the report says, is a violation of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defense systems of 1972, which is a deliberate lie.

The Krasnoyarsk radar station is designed solely for the tracking of space objects and outer space control, consequently it has nothing to do with the ABM Treaty.

Openly hypocritical is also the claim made in the report that the USSR may be developing an anti-ballistic missile defense system for the whole of its national territory. Why they needed that lie is quite understandable. In implementing at an accelerated rate the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" which provides for the creation and deployment of a large-scale ABM system with outer space based elements, the United States is doing its utmost in an attempt to present things as if the USSR is creating an ABM system of the national territory.

It is interesting to note that while acusing, without any sound reason or proof, the USSR of "a breach" of its contractual commitments, Washington is trying to pose for a side strictly abiding by its commitments, as if there was no evidence of the violations by the USA of the ABM and Salt-2 treaties, as if Washington did not try to undermine directly strategic stability by deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As if it were not the USA which is implementing a programme for a militarisation of outer space and leading things to uncontrolled arms race.

REPORTAGE ON BLOC PARTY SECRETARIES' MEETING

Ceausescu Receives Secretaries

PM201701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting with Conference Participants"]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, has met with the participants in the conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Socialist Countries' Communist and Workers parties on international and ideological questions.

Warmly greeting the fraternal parties' representatives, N. Ceausescu voiced confidence that the Bucharest conference will make a contribution to further developing cooperation and strengthening unity and solidarity among the parties, countries, and peoples represented there. In this connection he dwelt on questions of strengthening cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties and emphasized the need to expand contacts among them and to hold various conferences and meetings more often. N. Ceausescu said that the socialist countries' historic achievements and the tremendous advantages of the system created by their peoples should be propagandized more convincingly. A more resolute and assertive nature must be imparted to ideological work, he continued. It is necessary to propagandize more actively the advantages of economic cooperation among the socialist countries in the spirit of the accords reached at last year's economic summit conference of the CEMA countries, as well as the recently adopted Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress.

Dwelling on the main problems of international life, the RCP general secretary emphasized the importance of strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and all revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle for peace and disarmament and noted the topicality of the assessments and conclusions contained in the statement adopted by the Warsaw Pact states at the Sofia Political Consultative Committee conference. The Romanian leader emphasized the great significance of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. He expressed the conviction that now, after it is over, it is particularly necessary to build up political and diplomatic activity and the efforts of all peoples and all sober-minded progressive forces in order to secure real measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to prevent the militarization of space. In this connection N. Ceausescu recalled the socialist countries' valuable proposals aimed at ending nuclear weapon tests and accentuated the role of propaganda in the broad mobilization of public opinion to struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente and for the creation of the necessary conditions for international cooperation. B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who addressed the meeting, set forth the CPSU's position on the questions discussed at the conference. He thanked the RCP Central Committee on behalf of the fraternal parties' delegations for the warm welcome and the good organization of the conference.

2d Day Speakers

LD2022C7 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, December 20 TASS -- The meeting of secretaries of Central Committees of Communist and Workers' parties of socialist countries on international problems and ideological issues ended in Bucharest today.

It was attended by representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Speaking in the course of the second day of the meeting were candidate member of the political executive committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, secretary of the party Central Committee Cornel Pacoste; member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, secretary of the party Central Committee Vasil Bilak; secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party S. Mikhailov; secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Berecz; member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, secretary of the party Central Committee Joachim Herrmann; member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of Cuba's Communist Party Lionel Soto; candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, secretary of the party Central Committee Jan Glowczyk; candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, secretary of the party Central Committee Petru Enache; secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Josef Havlin; secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party D. Stanishev; secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.V. Zimyanin; member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee L.M. Zamyatin.

The texts of speeches by a number of delegations were handed over to be included into the minutes of the meeting.

The participants in the meeting then unanimously passed a report for the press.

Participants Listed

PM201751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

["Conference Ends" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A regular Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of Socialist Countries' Communist and Workers Parties on International and Ideological Questions was held in Bucharest 19-20 December 1985. Taking part were:

From the BCP -- M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and S. Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the MSZMP -- J. Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and L. Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

From the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee;

From the SED -- K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and J. Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

From the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] -- L. Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat;

From the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] -- S. Vi-Gnaket, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee;

From the MPRP -- Ts. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee: and Ts. Balhaajav, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;

From the PZPR -- J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

From the RCP -- M. Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the party's Central Collegium; P. Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; C. Pacoste, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and I. Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

From the CPSU -- B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the CPCZ -- V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ central Committee; J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ central Committee; and J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The conference was also attended by heads and deputy heads of party central committee sections and other senior officials. An exchange of views took place on topical questions of ideological work pertaining to the common struggle for peace and disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and the consolidation of international security and cooperation.

In view of the extreme danger presented by the continuation of the arms race, the conference participants emphasized the need for immediate action with a view to pooling the efforts of the peace-loving political and social forces in the struggle against the aggressive imperialist policy and for a transition to effective measures to promote disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and to guarantee the peoples' fundamental right, the right to live and develop freely and independently. They reaffirmed the resolve of their parties and countries closely to cooperate with other world states, with communist, workers, socialist, and social democratic parties, with antiwar movements of different political, social, ideological, and religious kinds, and all peace-loving and realistically thinking forces in the causes of ending the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons from the earth, preventing the militarization of space, and establishing a climate of security, mutual trust, and broad international cooperation.

The participants in the conference noted that the documents adopted at the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the collective evaluations and conclusions by the top leaders of these states at the Prague meeting are further evidence of the great responsibility for the fate of peace displayed by the socialist countries, and of their determination to act for the purposes of liquidating the threat of a devastating nuclear war and reverting to the policy of detente and cooperation.

It was pointed out that particular significance is attached to the further well-argued explanation and implementation of the initiatives contained in the declaration adopted in Sofia and the other proposals by the socialist countries aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat, reducing armaments and military expenditure, strengthening security, settling regional conflicts, and achieving a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The fraternal parties' representatives stressed that more favorable opportunities for the improvement of the international atmosphere and the continuation of the talks on nuclear and space weapons issues have been created as a result of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Even though Geneva failed to solve specific problems of arms limitation and reduction, fundamental importance is attached to the stipulations, contained in the joint statement, on the impermissibility of nuclear war, both sides' rejection of the aspiration to military superiority, and the need to continue the political dialogue for the purpose of achieving positive developments in international relations. Now it is necessary to step up efforts to implement the principled accords and to conclude as soon as possible mutually acceptable agreements which would open the way to nuclear disarmament and the guaranteeing of peace in accordance with the aspirations and vital interests of the peoples.

The conference participants expressed the confidence that, by acting in close unity, the socialist countries and the other revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces can change the dangerous course of events and ensure the affirmation of the policy of peace, detente, disarmament, and international cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the implementation of the ideals of freedom, independence, progress, and prosperity for all peoples.

During the exchange of opinions the conference participants also discussed other problems of international life, paying particular attention to the tasks of settling existing conflicts and all disputed issues between states by political means, with the help of talks. Under present conditions, when the food, energy, ecology, and other global problems of mankind are becoming increasingly acute, when zones of poverty, famine, and illiteracy continue to exist on earth, and when the foreign indebtedness of many countries, particularly the underdeveloped ones, is growing, the question of establishing a new world economic order and liquidating underdevelopment becomes increasingly urgent.

The participants in the conference reaffirmed the solidarity of their parties and peoples with all revolutionary and progressive forces and with the peoples resisting direct aggression and strong-arm pressure by imperialism -- primarily U.S. imperialism, and struggling against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, against the policy of domination and oppression, for national and social liberation, and for independent development along the path of progress.

The conference deemed it important to impart an assertive nature to propaganda of the revolutionary gains and outstanding successes of the socialist countries' peoples in all fields, including ensuring the material base and broad democratic framework for the genuine implementation of the basic human rights and freedoms -- primarily the right to work and social security -- for the peoples' masses' participation in the administration of society, and for the all-around development of the individual. It reaffirmed the fraternal parties' firm resolve to rebuff any attempts to discredit the realities in the socialist countries and to interfere in their internal affairs on the pretext of defending human rights.

The parties taking part in the conference will continue to struggle resolutely against the imperialist propaganda of war and hostility among the peoples and against acts of ideological subversion against revolutionary and progressive forces.

Emphasis was placed on the need to step up ideological-political and propaganda work against the imperialist and reactionary circles' increased attempts to resurrect fascism, neofascism, and revanchism. It is necessary to oppose any manifestations of nationalist, chauvinist, and racist concepts and actions which sow hostility, weaken security and trust, and prevent mutual understanding and communication among peoples and the normal development of international life. At the conference there was an exchange of experience of the ideological-political and propaganda work performed by each party with a view to the young people's revolutionary education and their preparation for increasingly active participation in building socialism in all spheres of material and spiritual creation and for the management of society's affairs.

In this connection emphasis was placed on the attention which the socialist countries pay to young people's assimilation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, mastering of the latest achievements of science and technology, and education through labor and for labor, in a spirit of boundless devotion to their party and country, high responsibility for the cause of socialism and communism and peace and friendship among the peoples, and implacability toward hostile ideology. The parties represented at the conference see the most effective means of the younger generation's patriotic and internationalist education in young people's active participation in socialist competition, in ideological work closely linked with life, in the enhancement of the effectivenss and influence of the youth organizations, and in their international cooperation.

Emphasis was placed on the resolve of the parties represented at the conference to strengthen relations of friendship and collaboration and to promote the development of the socialist countries' cooperation in all spheres. Here the need was noted to impart new scope to the CEMA countries' economic cooperation in the spirit of the decisions of the economic summit conference held in June last year and to widely explain the importance of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress which it adopted. The work of the conference took place in a businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

CPSU Delegation Departs

LD211236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] The CPSU delegation which took part in the routine international and ideological questions meeting of secretaries of central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries today left Bucharest for home. The delegation comprised Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, first deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at Bucharest airport by Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, secretary of the Party Central Committee, and other officials.

Demichev, Nikonov at Arrival

LD220043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU delegation which participated in the latest conference of central committee secretaries of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries for international and ideological issues returned from Bucharest to Moscow today.

The delegation was comprised of Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, Mikhail Vasiliyevich Zimyanin, and other comrades. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrades Demichev, Nikonov, and senior CPSU Central Committee workers. Among the meeting party was Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTS ON 41ST CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

Ryzhkov Meets Premiers

PM201515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 85 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 18 December N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is heading the Bulgarian delegation at the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session.

Questions of fraternal relations between the two countries were discussed in talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, and there was an exchange of information and progress in preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress.

The heads of government devoted great attention to questions of further enhancing the effectiveness of all-round Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and to urgent problems of the acceleration of the two countries' socioeconomic development. Here special significance attaches to realizing the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, which envisages a sharp turn toward intensifying social production on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements and the ensuring of further growth in the people's well-being on this basis. The policy of deepening production specialization and collaboration and making wider use of progressive forms of joint production and scientific activity in different spheres of the national economy will be consistently implemented.

Determination was expressed to continue promoting the development of the socialist countries' cooperation within the CEMA framework, the fuller utilization of the potential of the international socialist division of labor, and the deepening of socialist economic integration.

Participating in the talks were N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Gosplan; and also O. Doynov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Bulgarian minister of machine building; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; I. Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

N.I. Ryzhkov had a meeting with D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who heads the Mongolian delegation at the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session.

In talks held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding N.I. Ryzhkov and D. Sodnom exchanged information on the preparations which are under way for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress and on the high political and labor enthusiasm with which the working people of the Soviet Union and Mongolia are approaching these portentous events.

Profound satisfaction was expressed with the constantly strengthening alliance of the two fraternal parties, countries, and peoples and their unshakable loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Soviet-Mongolian relations are developing successfully on the sound basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose 40th anniversary will be ceremonially celebrated in both countries in January 1986.

Questions of further enhancing the effectiveness of all-around Soviet-Mongolian cooperation were examined in the spirit of the accords reached at the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, in August of this year. Corresponding measures have been elaborated in the course of joint work on coordinating the Soviet-Mongolian state plans for 1986-1990.

N.I. Ryzhkov and D. Sodnom evaluated highly the results of the CEMA session, which has ended. The realization of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, adopted at the session, will be of great significance for accelerating socioeconomic development and strengthening the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion.

Questions of further strengthening the two countries' cooperation in the interests of the struggle to strengthen the socialist community's might and for peace and the peoples' security were discussed with regard to the present situation in the world and in accordance with the socialist states' concerted foreign policy line. N.V. Talyzin and P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, participated in the talks.

N.I. Ryzhkov also had a meeting in the Kremlin with C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government, who participated in the work of the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session. Questions of further strengthening relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Romania were examined in talks held in a warm and comradely atmosphere. A positive assessment was made of the results of coordinating national economic plans for the coming 5-year plan period, which will help to resolve the economic and social tasks being advanced by both countries. The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period through the year 2000, whose elaboration is being completed, is aimed at ensuring the systematic broadening and improvement of Soviet-Romanian national economic ties.

The heads of government noted the great significance of the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session, held in Moscow. It was emphasized that the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, adopted at the sitting, accords with the participant countries' common interests and is designed to make a major contribution to accelerating their socioeconomic development and strengthening the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion. N.V. Talyzin and A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent representative at CEMA, participated in the talks.

On the same day N.I. Ryzhkov had a meeting with L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR, who participated in the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session. During the talks, held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress and on the state of and the development of fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

N.I. Ryzhkov and L. Strougal examined questions of the further improvement and deepening of mutually advantageous USSR-CSSR economic cooperation. The great significance of the consistent realization of the USSR-CSSR long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation program for the period through the year 2000 was emphasized in this connection. A positive assessment was made of the work done on coordinating the USSR and CSSR national economic plans for 1986-1990, which has made it possible to fill the main directions of cooperation with concrete substance. Practical measures to broaden production specialization and collaboration, above all in the machine-building sphere, and to develop new, progressive forms of cooperation were also discussed.

As was pointed out in the talks, the enhanced effectiveness of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation will promote the successful resolution of the tasks of socialist building and the acceleration of both countries' socioeconomic development. The sides voiced profound satisfaction with the results of the collective work in preparing the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. N.V. Talyzin participated in the talks.

Session Results

PM211910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following a Common Course -- to the Heights of Progress"]

[Text] United in a single fraternal alliance, the socialist community countries are building together a new life and jointly defending peace in the international arena. Inviolable cohesion, extensive cooperation, and mutual aid augment their strength and consolidate the might and prestige of world socialism.

Now, when a powerful material and technical potential, has been created, skilled cadres have been trained, and experience of planned production management has been accumulated in the fraternal countries, there is every opportunity for making a decisive spurt forward and scaling advanced heights in the development of the economy, science, and technology to increase our peoples' prosperity and strengthen their security. The pooling of our efforts, the concentration of material and intellectual resources, and closer cooperation are the reliable and shortest route.

This has been reaffirmed with the utmost cogency by the results of the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA Session held at the level of CEMA heads of government in Moscow 17-18 December. The session was a notable and important event in the socialist community's life. The collectively drafted Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 was adopted in an atmosphere of unanimity and complete mutual understanding.

The adopted document is fully in accord with the fraternal peoples' vital interests and the large-scale tasks which have arisen at the new stage of the community countries' development. It embodies the principles of socialist internationalism, comradely mutual aid, and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation.

At the present time the fraternal states are resolving creative tasks which are in many respects similar. They have put forward as a strategic concept that of achieving a decisive acceleration of their countries' socioeconomic development, which means a sharp turn toward intensifying social production on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

This will make it possible to lay a firm foundation for the implementation of the basic goals -- ensuring rapid growth in the people's prosperity, strengthening the community's technological, economic, and defense might, and ensuring its technological independence and invulnerability to hostile acts by imperialism.

The elaboration of the comprehensive program is new evidence of the fact that, by acting as a united front and demonstrating political will and a creative, innovatory approach, the CEMA states can quickly and successfully find constructive solutions to the most complex problems while taking due account of both the national interests of each country and the common interests of the whole community. The socialist system opens up enormous potential for scaling the heights of the scientific and technical revolution and jointly introducing measures ensuring the accelerated buildup of the new society's economic, social, and spiritual potential. However, that potential, it was observed at the session, is not being exploited adequately by CEMA countries. The comprehensive program will undoubtedly give a boost to deepening fraternal collaboration.

The community countries deemed it expedient to jointly concentrate on the fastest possible implementation of five main avenues of cooperation: Computerization [elektronizatsiya], comprehensive automation, including flexible production systems, the creation of new materials and production techniques, and biotechnology. The priority nature of these avenues has been determined on the basis of the leading trends in the scientific and technical revolution and the development of scientific thinking. The comprehensive program, supplemented by many specific agreements, is a detailed plan for practical action on whose implementation it is necessary to concentrate our best efforts, to allocate resources, and to ensure monitoring of the performance of the projected work.

Our party, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev observed, regards the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress as a statewide and partywide political task. Its main themes have been reflected in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. The CPSU Central Committee is orienting party organization and the economic aktiv toward the most vigorous participation in the joint activity of scientific establishments and enterprises of fraternal countries to develop and exploit technologies.

The fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of many community countries have entered the period of direct preparation for their routine congresses, which will have to sum up the results of work in the 5-year plan that is now ending, determine new targets for the upcoming period, and outline measures to improve the forms and methods of socialist economic management in order to make fuller use of the potential and advantages of socialism. Naturally, questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress will be at the center of the upcoming congresses' attention, and the tasks of the comprehensive program will find specific expression in the national 5-year and annual plans.

Implementation of the program for scientific and technical progress gives wide scope for creativity and initiative on the party of all working people, especially young people. Party organizations must promote this in every way. At the same time the qualitatively new tasks require that the CEMA and joint organizations and enterprises improve their activity and raise their work to a higher standard.

These inspiring plans for scientific and technical progress are directed toward the benefit of people and serve the cause of peace and not the arms race.

Uniting their forces for peaceful purposes, the community countries favor the active participation of all interested socialist states in scientific and technical collaboration while not, of course, forsaking wider international exchange in the sphere of science and technology.

The peace-loving, humane creative program adopted by the CEMA countries will undoubtedly be a powerful accelerator of their progress and will promote the further strengthening of the cohesion and unity of the fraternal community and the consolidation of socialism's position in the world.

IZVESTIYA on Program

PM221812 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To the Heights of Progress"]

[Text] The last 10 years have contributed many impressive chapters to the annals of socialist economic integration. The first imposing international construction projects were started and successfully completed, and handed on the baton to new projects on an equally large scale. Progressive forms of economic ties were established and became decisive -- multilateral specialization and production sharing. Many millions of people felt they were participating actively in the integration process.

But life does not stand still. The increased level of cooperation, the maturity of the socialist economies, and scientific and technical progress make higher demands. As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses, in economic cooperation particular importance is attached to the "consistent pooling of the fraternal countries' efforts in the key avenues of the intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress for the joint resolution of a task of historic significance -- that of reaching leading positions in science and technology, with a view to the further growth of their peoples' prosperity and the strengthening of their security."

The decisive say in the reequipping of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of scientific achievements belongs to electronics, comprehensive automation, nuclear power, new materials and technologies for their production and processing, and biotechnology. It is these priority avenues which form the basis of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000, whose adoption in Moscow marked the completion of the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session.

The Comprehensive Program must form the basis for the socialist states' coordinated actions to create and utilize in the natural economy fundamentally new machinery and technologies. On the basis of the generalization of their own and world experience as well as the results of joint scientific and technical forecasting, the CEMA countries determined the vanguard frontiers of scientific and technical progress toward which the program is oriented. This means new-generation supercomputers with an operating speed of more than 10 billion operations per second, using artificial intelligence and sophisticated man-machine interface systems. It means fully automated plants and shops and industrial robots with artificial vision that are capable of receiving spoken commands, programmable, and rapidly adaptable to new working conditions. It means nuclear heat and power stations with long-distance transportation of heat. Each of these subjects represents a peak of modern technology whose joint scaling was inconceivable only recently, but is realistic and urgently necessary today.

The Comprehensive Program is a major contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference and was the culmination of substantial, complex preparatory work. It shows that by displaying political will, perspicacity, and a creative approach the socialist states can rapidly and successfully elaborate decisions on the most complex problems, taking due account of the national interests of each country and those of the community as a whole.

The detailed document of scientific and technical collaboration adopted by the fraternal countries is a long-term program of action containing specific tasks and timetables for implementation. It was said at the session that the main point now is to resolve quickly and comprehensively all the questions on which the practical implementation of the jointly outlined new tasks depends. Their fulfillment will demand the further improvement of the actual machinery of collaboration and serious changes in the structure, style, and methods of CEMA's activity in order to enhance timeliness in coordinating any issues that may arise and making any necessary decisions. Enormous work lies ahead. What has to be done immediately is to translate the program's priority avenues into the language of specific agreements and contracts covering the entire "science-technology-production-market" cycle.

About 700 scientific organizations will be involved in the practical implementation of the Comprehensive Program's tasks. It was noted at the session that, when setting in motion such an impressive intellectural potential, such a representative detachment of scientists, designers, and engineers, it is important to concentrate efforts to prevent their dissipation, and to channel them from the very outset toward the end production results, toward the closest possible cooperation [kooperatsiya] within the CEMA framework.

A new term -- umbrella coordinating organization -- is joining the vocabulary of economic integration and the practice of multilateral cooperation. The most powerful and most prestigious research, design, and science and production collectives, vested with extensive powers and responsible for high technical standards and quality, for the fulfillment of targets within the set deadlines, and also for the preparation of draft contracts, agreements, and other cooperation proposals, will play an organizing role in the elaboration of priority problems. They are called upon to solve the main question of establishing ties between the practical executors.

A promising form of cooperation -- joint science and production associations working according to a common plan -- is coming to the fore. The initial experience in setting up international science and production associations has already been gained: Two Soviet-Bulgarian associations in the machine tool building industry have started operation. Agreement on the creation of Interrobot -- the first such multilateral organization -- was concluded on the day the Comprehensive Program was signed. The question of joint enterprises, design bureaus, and experimental production was raised. It was decided to make full use of direct ties as an important reserve for boosting the efficiency of cooperation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress.

The program for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is an important stage in the coordination of economic, scientific, and technical policy. At the same time, its significance transcends the bounds of the economy alone. First, because it ultimately serves the material and spiritual upsurge of the fraternal peoples, which is the supreme meaning and main objective of the socialist system. Second, the program's implementation is aimed at strengthening world socialism's positions in the competition with capitalism. This is particularly important in today's political situation, under conditions where the United States and some of its allies are trying to force technological warfare on the socialist community countries.

The attempts to halt the socialist countries' onward development by resorting to the policy of discrimination and boycotts and using all kinds of embargoes and restrictions like the notorious Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Export Controls] lists have been and will remain invalid. The CEMA countries have sufficient material resources and scientific potential to keep abreast of technological progress, relying on the advantages of socialism. Evidence of this is provided by their indisputable successes in a whole range of leading sectors. These successes are, indeed, recognized in the West.

The CEMA countries' scientific and technical cooperation has never been aimed against other states or peoples. The socialist countries' peace creative plans are inseperable from the course of defending peace followed by the fraternal parties. They serve the cause of peace, pursue the humane goals of social and economic progress, and accord with the interests of all peoples.

BRIEFS

CEMA NUCLEAR REACTORS -- A secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Vyacheslav Sychev, has reported that a total capacity of the nuclear power plants in the power plants in the countries, member of that international organization, will double in the next 5 years. He said a comprehensive program for scientific and technological development in the period up the year 2000 adopted by a special session of the Council in Moscow provides for faster rates in the development of the nuclear power industry. More nuclear power plants will be built in Hungary, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and other socialist community countries. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Dec 85 LD]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD222003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 22 Dec 85

["International Observers Roundtable" with Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov; Political Observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Geneva Summit

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, Comrades. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva was without doubt the main political event in the world during the past year. The influence of the Geneva spirit on the development of the international situation will be felt for a very long time to come, the more so in view of the fact that according to the accords reached in Geneva the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States plan to meet again next year. It is quite right, therefore, for us to begin the discussion of the International Observers Roundtable by talking about the significance of the Geneva meeting.

[Primakov] I would differ from you a little there. One cannot consider the Geneva meeting to be the main event of just this year alone. It is a very important event which might become a turning point in the development of the international situation. Geneva has enormous significance in that it creates definite prerequisites for improving the situation in the world, and the need for an improvement in this situation is perfectly obvious. However, some time has already gone by. How can one add up the results of the influence, the concrete influence, exerted by Geneva upon international events? I would of course begin with the fact that the public has clearly received the Geneva meeting in a thoroughly positive way, and in this respect one can talk about a certain breakthrough. It is much more difficult now to propagandize anti-Soviet slogans. It is much more difficult to propagandize delirious fabrications about the Soviet inclination toward war, so to speak, as was done in the past. It is much more difficult now to oppose existing agreements -- and in the West there are circles which are opposing them. It is much more difficult to do all of this. But at the same time can one say that the turning-point has already arrived whereby Western policies are dictated in the main by realistic motivation? I would not answer this question in that way.

[Shishlin] Yes, and unfortunately here, in my view, one has to cite a number of facts which lead one to the conclusion that what has been done so far is no more than the first steps; the greater part of the road to be covered lies ahead. And the road itself is evidently going to be very difficult and complicated. Yevgeniy Maksimovich has said that it is more difficult now to popularize anti-Soviet slogans and hostile fabrications of all kinds against Soviet policy, whether foreign or domestic. This is so. But nevertheless it is done. It is being done, and of course that putrid spiritual output which was so characteristic of the United States, and not just of the United States, is brought down in torrents upon public opinion; it is brought down in torrents upon people creating the kind of anti-Geneva psychological political climate, which, of course, suits extreme right-wing reactionary circles both within and outside of the United States. But this is only half the matter -- less than half the matter, even. For it is a fact that the ultraconservatives and the military-industrial complex in the United States have not let go of the threads they have been clinging to. Just look: Quite deliberately now they are exaggerating the situation in the United States surrounding the so-called regional conflicts. These really are very serious problems which affect international relations as a whole and which influence Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole and which influence Soviet-U.S. relations directly. A great deal was said in Geneva about the need for restraint, about the need for a high feeling of responsibility: But what do we see in actual fact?

Has U.S. policy toward Central America, and primarily toward the Sandinist republic, changed? It certainly hasn't. On the contrary, the latest radio-address by U.S. President Reagan was put together in the worst tones of the thundering, amplified anticommunist rhetoric that this administration has been issuing for 5 years. And then there is the U.S. line on Afghanistan: Whatever statements are made in words, the practical flow of U.S. aid to the dushmans builds up. Or take the actions that are being undertaken by the United States and its agents in order to topple the progressive regime in Angola. They are doing everything to make the situation in the countries I have mentioned bad. As they seek to bring about a deterioration in the situation there, they say: Just look what the progressive orientation of these countries leads to. So that here, too, in this cross-section, we see a picture that is not a favorable one.

Middle East Situation

[Tsvetov] In talking about regional conflicts one cannot fail to mention the situation in the Middle East, too.

[Primakov] In the Middle East the situation remains very tense. The Middle East is clearly a long way away from a settlement of the main conflict now, that between the Arabs and the Israelis. The Iraq-Iran war is also a long way away from any end, and it has been going on for many, many years now.

[Shishlin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, excuse me for interrupting, but I want to put a question to you: I read a report -- as recently as today -- to the effect that the United States is supposedly changing its attitude toward the idea of convening an international conference on a Middle East settlement.

[Primakov] Well, you see, I do not see this yet in any tangible form. I have also carefully studied the reports which are coming in. The United States still holds firmly to the stance of separate solutions, which, as we know, have been tried in practice but have not brought peace to the Middle East; on the contrary, these separate solutions have encouraged a whipping up of the international situation. In this connection I would like simply to recall the fact that following the so-called Camp David agreement -- the agreement between Egypt and Israel -- there followed a powerful surge of settlements in the occupied territories, the annexation of the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria...

[Shishlin interrupting] And Jerusalem.

[Primakov] And Jerusalem -- the declaration that it was the single and undivided capital of Israel for all time. This decision ignores completely all previous decisions of the UN General Assembly and so on. And, of course, the aggression against Lebanon. All of this took palce after Camp David. These separate deals cannot lead to anything good. They simply intensify the expansionist course of Israel and create the prerequisites that are most favorable for the implementation of this course. Meanwhile, the United States avoids the general conference for many reasons. Sometimes it even says it is avoiding this. But this is not splashed all over the pages of the press. It is usually said in conversations between specialists, between representatives of academic circles. In the first place, they fear a general conference because there the whole of the Arab side might be opposed to Israel, and it might only be a question of compromise that satisfies both sides. In addition, they fear this general conference because the Soviet Union will be taking part in it; the conference would take place under its aegis at the same time as it was under U.S. aegis. Finally, a general conference cannot take place if the Palestinians are not represented there. And the main thing is that a general conference, if it takes places, at which issues of an overall settlement in the Middle East would be discussed -- well, that conference would establish a limit to Israel's expansionist line.

Nuclear Test Moratorium

[Shishlin] Speaking about the impulse that Geneva has given to the development of international relations and the tendencies which are already being shown after Geneva, I would like to say here, Vladimir Yakovlevich, that one cannot fail to pay attention to the fact that the United States is essentially passing over some unique opportunities to make a very serious and very perceptible contribution to reducing tension by responding to the Soviet goodwill example and introducing a moratorium on nuclear test explosions.

[Tsvetov] The Soviet Union brought to the Geneva talks a specific program for improving the international situation. One of the points in this program was the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In order to ease the path toward this goal, the Soviet Union proposed an immediate freeze on nuclear armaments, and a complete ban, without a time limit, on tests of them; and this would be done under the most effective monitoring. As is known, the Soviet Union set an example of complete unity of word and action. On 6 August of this year it announced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union decided to uphold this moratorium unilaterally until 1 January 1986. But if the United States joins in the moratorium -- as you have already said, Nikolay Vladimirovich -- then the Soviet Union is willing to extend it.

[Shishlin] I would say that the United States has simply pressed along with its own line here, and has even made a point of being seen to be doing so. A few days ago it announced that it intended to carry out a very powerful test of a nuclear charge -- incidentally, it is 10 times more powerful then the nuclear charge which destroyed Hiroshima -- they are coupling this, in fact, with the programs for the Strategic Defense Initiative, or the "star wars" program, as we still call it, which remains almost the chief religion of the U.S. military-industrial complex and, indeed, of political circles in the United States today -- I am thinking of official political circles.

[Tsvetov] In connection with this I would like to remind the listeners why it is so important to halt nuclear tests; why it is that we have now been talking about it so much. Well, in the first place, thanks to the tests, the development [razrabotka] of more and more new and more improved kinds of nuclear weapons is taking place; their quality is being raised, so to speak, although this word sounds blasphemous in relation to weapons for mass destruction of the people. In the second place, testing enables vast nuclear arsenals to be maintained in constant readiness. If the individual components of this arsenal are not tested from time to time, then it is not known if these weapons are ready for use. And finally, in the third place, as you said, in its latest nuclear tests, the United States has tested lasers, which function by means of nuclear power. It is expected that these lasers would be used in the future "star wars." In this way it is clear how important it is to halt all nuclear explosions for the entire process of disarmament and for the process of relaxing the international situation. In the capacity of a barrier against concluding an agreement on halting all nuclear explosions, the U.S. side puts forward, as is well known, the claim that it is supposedly to verify the fulfillment of the undertaking on not carrying out nuclear explosions, especially the underground ones. But in the first place, there are national means fully sufficient for the detection of underground nuclear explosions. When a civil airliner with 520 passengers on board crashed in Japan at the end of summer, the seismic instruments recorded even this slight shift of soil, in comparison with a nuclear explosion. But if the U.S. side believes that national means of nuclear test detection are insufficient, then the Soviet Union is prepared to agree to the idea of using an international verification system. In order do this, it is possible, for instance, to utilize the proposal of six states concerning the establishment on their territories of special stations to observe fulfillment of the accord on the halting of tests. Which six states are these? They are Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden.

It means that these are the six countries whose leaders appealed to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States to achieve an accord on the mutual halting of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union is ready to go even further: the Soviet Union supports the idea that if a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions were established at the present time, an accord with the United States could also be achieved on certain measures concerning on-site inspection in order to eliminate the possibility of doubts of adherence to this moratorium.

In concluding this topic of our discussion, I will remind our listeners about words spoken by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the meeting with Lown, the American cochairman of the International Movement of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. Comrade Gorbachev said: There still exists a unique opportunity to make the moratorium mutual and to extend it beyond 1 January. To drop this opportunity, paving the path toward a final ban, fixed by the treaty, on all nuclear-weapons tests, would be unwise, continued Comrade Gorbachev. The resolution of this issue is in the hands of the U.S. Government.

Results of Geneva

[Primakov] In summing up all that we have said, it seems to me that we are saying that everything was the same as before Geneva. I think that the question cannot be put in that way.

[Shishlin] Such a thesis would be incorrect.

[Primakov] The question cannot be put like that: Geneva has, of course, brought in certain changes. Geneva, of course, represents the most positive phenomenon of our life. And Geneva has led to a certain stratification in the camp of the opponents of detente. We can say that.

[Tsvetov] Absolutely right.

[Primakov] At the same time there is quite significant inertia in the policy of imperialist states, in the first place, in that of the United States. Of course, realism in this policy has not yet acquired the upper hand. We shall hope that it will, all the same, get the upper hand, because the situation is already too dangerous. If it is left to spontaneity, if all continues as it did prior to Geneva, then we will soon approach the boundary of the crossing beyond which lie vast, most terrible, and tragic consequences for mankind. Therefore, it seems to me that it was not reasonable to expect that Geneva would at once lead to colossal changes and that the United States would give up its policy toward the Soviet Union and other countries.

[Tsvetov] Yes, Yevgeniy Maksimovich; allow me to interrupt you. You have quite correctly said that it is impossible to consider that Geneva yielded nothing. It seems to me that it brought about what is in the present stage the only possibility, namely the acknowledgement that in the nuclear epoch we can either live together or die together. It is this acknowledgement, it seems to me, that has been penetrating the minds of many people in the West, including the United States.

[Primakov] It has even given something more.

[Tsvetov] Yes.

[Primakov] I would not confine myself to that alone. Geneva has made it possible for everybody to realize that a solution can be found; this is the main thing, do you understand?

Prior to this, very many people doubted that a solution was possible. And here a solution has been found; for instance, a definite coming together of positions has taken place, which was expressed in the official declaration that nuclear war has to be avoided. But this is not the only thing; there is also the fact that both sides have undertaken a definite pledge not to strive to military superiority over each other. This in itself is a new element. Of course, the implementation of this element is another thing. But the prerequisites for the implementation have improved. And even though Nikolay Vladimirovich talked about their [as heard] continuing to work on public opinion, pouring onto it new masses, so to speak, of propagandist criticism against the Soviet Union and so on, I, however, think, that public opinion itself is less pliable. They are doing all this again, but I do not think that they are as successful as before.

[Tsvetov] Excuse me, I would like in connection with this to say that in the last ediction of a very serious U.S. journal, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a lengthy article by George Kennan, a well-known U.S. expert in politics, has been published. I would like to bring to your attention a highly interesting quotation from this article. Kennan writes: Since man differs from other animals by such characteristics as his understanding of himself, his keeping of his own history and his ability to create great beauty, would it not perhaps be a blasphemy to risk all of this solely for the sake of the comforts, the fears, and the national rivalry of one single generation of people, no matter what kind of god any particular individual believes in? This means that the author of the article absolutely and unambiguously demonstrates that he is in favor or our living together and not dying together. And in order to reach this in practical terms, Soviet U.S. relations have to be based on the unalterable principle of identical security for both sides. In other words, strategic parity has to represent a natural conditon of mutual relations.

[Shishlin] I would like to add to what was said here the following: I fully share the view that after Geneva the situation has changed. It has changed not simply in its moral and psychological quality. It has also changed in its political quality. At the same time, the changes in the Soviet U.S. sphere may be less significant: Nevertheless, there have been changes. There was the arrival of a large group of representatives of U.S. business in the Soviet Union; there is the fact that we are beginning to see the outlines of the implementation of this general agreement on contacts in the sphere of science, education, and culture, which was signed by the Soviet foreign minister and U.S. secretary of state; and other things are being done in practical areas of Soviet-U.S. contacts.

East-West Dialogue

In particular, some progress at the Stockholm Conference is noticeable; there are the outlines of a quite broad agreement on new measures of confidence; and binding declarations on the nonuse of force and on renouncing of its use are similarly in sight. However, Geneva also provided quite a powerful impetus to the development of mutual relations which it is the custom to call relations between East and West. And I think that the East-West dialogue itself has been noticeably intensifying, and not only in the East-West direction, but at the same time in the direction East-East, too. I know that Yevgeniy Maksimovich has returned from Japan, and I am absolutely certain that the Japanese have been asking him continuously: How will Geneva influence Soviet-Japanese relations? Was it like this?

Soviet-Japanese Relations

[Primakov] Yes, you are quite correct -- all the time, of course. I have to say that the Japanese assess the results of Geneva very highly, and they, naturally, project these results into their own problems.

At present the problem of relations with the Soviet Union is of great importance to Japan. Indeed, for us too this problem is of great importance, and this has been frequently emphasized by Comrade Corbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, in his speeches. I think that Japan figures far from the bottom of our list of foreign-policy priorities; and this is natural, because in industrial production Japan is the second largest country in the capitalist world. This alone says a great deal.

[Shishlin] And it is our neighbor.

[Primakov] It is our neighbor, and when people, including journalists, asked me a lot of questions over there in Japan, I said there they could not be moved anywhere else and we could not be moved anywhere else; and naturally, we must learn to live with each other in peace and with good cooperation. Not simply in peace, but with good cooperation. I shall not hide the fact that there are forces there -- forces which have not lost their positions in the recent past -- which strive, of course, to poison this cooperation by advancing all sorts of problems, both existant and non-existant. However, at the same time everyone now expects that the visit to Japan in January by Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, will lead to some kind of breakthrough, and everyone sees this visit as a continuation of Geneva. This is very important: as a continuation of Geneva. That is another argument in favor of the view that Geneva is a long-playing theme, that it is a very important event which will penetrate every pore of the international (?tissue).

[Tsvetov] What you are saying is absolutely true, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, because immediately after Geneva, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone stated that the summit talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, quote, will facilitate the improvement of Japanese-Soviet links, unquote. Further, Nakasone expressed the intention of exerting, as he put it, quote, efforts to expand friendly contacts with the USSR in culture, the economy, fishing, science and technology, and other fields, unquote. If such promising-sounding statements are followed up by concrete deeds, it will mean that the Japanese leaders have correctly understood the significance of the Geneva shift. As for the Soviet Union, its stance was expressed with the utmost clarity at the recently held session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We advocate the improvement of relations with Japan, it was said at the session. We are convinced that there is a real possibility of this, stemming from the simple fact that our countries are next-door neighbors. In such a fundamental issue as removing the nuclear threat, the interests of the Soviet Union and Japan cannot fail to coincide.

[Primakov] In Japan I was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Abe. During the conversation the minister stressed the extreme importance for Japan of the process of normalization, as he put it, and further improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. In this regard, he said that Japan very much wants to put its trust, so to speak, in the forthcoming visit there of the Soviet foreign minister. Of course, these discussions will not be, I think, of a simple nature, but at the same time, it seems to me, the desire of both sides to get relations between our states moving is obvious.

'Positive Trends' Noted

[Shishlin] Yes, and if we go beyond the framework of the relations between the Soviet Union and the outside world, we find that since Geneva, the already sufficiently vigorous foreign policies of the other socialist countries have also become appreciably more active. We have witnessed, for example, such new phenomena as the meeting between the leader of People's Poland and the president of France, Mitterrand. A year or two ago such a meeting would have been perceived as almost fantastic, but now it has taken place.

It took place on a constructive note and went well. Therefore, as we now say goodbye to 1985, we are, of course, justified in stating that the year was a very active one in foreign policy, a year which produced certain absolutely positive trends, and indeed, as we mentioned at the beginning, which created the premises for an active struggle for turn for the better. There is no need for me to mention the fact the 1985 is ending on an optimistic note also as regards the very important step which has been taken in the adoption by the socialist countries of the program for scientific and technical progress.

CEMA Program

[Tsvetov] Yes, the integrated program of the CEMA member countries for scientific and technical progress to the year 2000, as it is officially called.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in both the national economic and political planes it is of enormous importance precisly in this area. What is occurring at the moment is the peaceful competition of the two systems. It is precisely in this area that the socialist countries should prove, in practice, that they enjoy advantages in tackling the problems of scientific and technical progress faced not only today, but also tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

[Tsvetov] I would like to add the following to what you have just said, Nikolay Vladimirovich: The economic links between the CEMA member countries have passed beyond the framework of the simple exchange of goods and coordination of current plans. The need has arisen to expand the sphere of cooperation and improve its methods and forms -- morever, at high administrative levels, where strategic decisions are made. In addition, cooperation specialization, and direct production links are embracing ever more enterprises, scientific production associations, and scientific researchinstitutes. It is all this that has made it necessary to adopt an integrated program of the CEMA member countries for scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000.

Soviet-PRC Relations

[Primakov] I think that when talking about the results of this year we ought also to mention the fact that in the course of the year, serious attempts have been made on our part to normalize our relations with China -- this is very important -- and to do everything to genuinely step up this process. I think that the process is perhaps going somewhat slower than we would like but still it is underway.

[Shishlin] Of course. This is an asset -- a specific asset -- of both Soviet and Chinese foreign policy.

[Primakov] Of course, and an asset in the stabilization of the international situation.

[Shishlin] Yes. It has been such an interesting year. Such a rich year, a pre-congress year for our party; a year in which communists and all Soviet people are reflecting on the future. Naturally, when saying goodbye to yesterday we see in it not only the good things -- we see that which we have to get rid of. However, we have a very large and truly positive amount of work in hand for the future. We have worked out broad directions in the field of foreign policy: Not simply what has to be done, but also how it should be done; how we should strive for a return to detente, how we should strive to smoothing out our relations, be they with the United States or with other capitalist countries, and strive for an improvement in the world political climate.

[Primakov] Nikolay Vladimirovich, if you were asked to somehow give a very unequivocal assessment of the results of this year, would you be able to find a suitable expression?

[Shishlin] It was a year which brought a certain hope. It seems to me that 1985 -- I repeat, a nervous year -- has, to its credit, the fact that this nervous note has begun to be muffled somewhat. The world has become a tiny bit calmer, and more grounds have appeared in the world for very energetic and purposeful work to make 1986 a year of real, tangible results in the struggle to consolidate international security.

[Primakov] I would like to say that indeed it has been a year of great activity in Soviet foreign policy, which has stemmed directly from the decisions of the April plenum and from the need to create conditions as favorable as possible for the acceleration of our development.

[Tsvetov] And on that expression of confidence that 1986 will be a period of realization of the hope of the peoples of the world for the rebirth of detente and the consolidation of peace on earth, I would like to bring to an end our meeting today at the roundtable. Thank you and goodbye.

SOVIET UN AMBASSADOR ASSESSES 40TH SESSION

LD201931 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly patently confirmed the priority task of all peoples: to ensure mankind's survival, to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, said USSR's permanent ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy. It is not accidental that the General Assembly adopted by 151 votes, the greatest number of votes ever given for a document put to vote, adopted the resolution on the prevention of the arms race in space worked out with active cooperation of many delegations, he said at a press conference at the United Nations headquarters on the results of the session. Only the United States and Grenada abstained from voting.
Combined with another resolution, on international cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space, the international community declared unambiguously in favour of keeping space peaceful, of closing firmly the door to putting arms into space.

The session has shown that the overwhelming majority of states pay ever more attention to the vital need to ultimately put an end to nuclear weapon tests. The unilateral moratorium imposed by the Soviet Union on any nuclear explosions, the call of heads of state and governments to extend the moratorium with their assistance evoked the broadest of response at the session. The Soviet side proclaimed the readiness to extend the moratorium if it is joined by the United States, having fully ensured the solution of all questions of verification. The United States actually exhausted all pretexts for refusing to end nuclear tests.

On the whole the jubilee session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted many important decisions aimed at solving acutest problems of the present, promoted enhancing the prestige and efficiency of the United Nations organisation for whose consolidation the Soviet Union has declared consistently, Oleg Troyanovskiy noted.

U.S. OFFICIALS' REMARKS SEEN AS 'ICY' CHRISTMAS GIFT

LD220327 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Dec 85

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Giving gifts at this time of year is a long established tradition in the United States. Americans like to make their friends and relatives feel good. The whole world has been feeling good these past weeks, buoyed up by the hope of a turn for the better in international politics. The Soviet-American summit in Geneva made many people aware of the fact that improved relations between the two countries, on which so much depends nowadays, are not a pipe dream, but an attainable, though difficult, objective. What better Christmas gift could there be for the American people and the rest of the world? However, judging by their statements, several high-ranking American statesmen are not pleased at all. They would prefer to give their fellow citizens a Christmas gift in the form of another blast of the icy wind which they are stirring up on the political scene.

For example, take Caspar Weinberger, the head of the Pentagon. As far as can be seen, he was against the Geneva summit until the very last minute. When President Reagan was already on his way to Geneva, some people in the Defense Department -- and I'm sure it's their doing -- made public his letter to President Reagan. What was that letter if not a political provocation, meant to disrupt the Geneva summit? When the President returned from Geneva, Weinberger took himself in hand and made several statements to the effect that he had never opposed a Soviet-American agreement. Soon after the summit he distorted the provisions of the Salt II treaty and charged the Soviet Union with violation of the treaty. His objective was to make it look as though the Soviet Union does not honor its commitments regarding arms limitations and thus set the administration against any agreement with the Soviet Union. This is open sabotage of what the Soviet and American leaders achieved in Geneva. The Pentagon chief is shamelessly making it clear that he cares more about the interests of the military-industrial complex than the vital interests of millions of Americans.

Statements made by State Secretary George Shultz in London and West Berlin clearly pursued the same aim as Weinberger's, that is, to prevent any improvement in international relations and the spirit of Geneva. Obviously neither Shultz nor Weinberger nor the people behind them care to reckon with the wishes of the American people, which recent public opinion polls have made so clear. Most Americans want the next Soviet-American summit, as well as contacts on other levels and the negotiations conducted by the Soviet and American delegations in Geneva, to result in definite agreements which would help to lesson nuclear confrontations in the world, reduce the dange of a nuclear war, keep the arms race out of space, and halt it on earth. As the year draws to a close, some of the people holding key positions in the American Administration are pretending that the talks in Geneva never took place and that the agreements reached there don't commit them to anything.

U.S. PLANS MILITARY ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

LD211615 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 21 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev reports:

The Reagan administration is pushing ahead with preparations for implementing its criminal designs to overthrow the lawful government of Libya, whose independent anti-imperialist policies evoke unconcealed annoyance in the White House.

It is reported by THE WASHINGTON POST citing sources in the administration that the United States has finished drawing up plans for armed actions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Planning for possible military action against the country began this summer after a meeting at the White House involving President Reagan; the CIA director W. Casey; R. McFarlane, the President's former national security adviser; and other leading foreign policy advisers to the administration. The paper notes that "the CIA has already analyzed the options for military actions and has made a detailed study of potential targets in Libya."

THE WASHINGTON POST report is evidence of the sharp increase in U.S. subversive activity against Libya that has been undertaken of late. The article recalls the secret plan that was drawn up by the CIA and approved by the White House for preparing a coup d'etat in Tripoli and which became public knowledge at the beginning of November. This plan according to THE WASHINGTON POST envisages not only the overthrow of M. al-Qadhdhafi's government, but also the physical elimination of the leader of the Libyan revolution. "Several million dollars" have already been secretly allocated to implement this plot.

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has stressed that "the U.S. Administration has refused to confirm or deny the existence of such a plan and President Reagan has ordered a thorough inquiry with a view to ascertaining the source of this information leak." This step by the head of the White House was appraised as confirmation to all intents and purposes of Washington's sinister designs with regard to Libya.

The new data about the military actions being planned by the United States against this sovereign country show yet again quite clearly that the policy of state terrorism that is being pursued by the present administration with regard to Tripoli is purposeful in character and has been sanctioned by the top U.S. leadership.

CONGRESSIONAL DECISIONS FURTHER REBEL FINANCING

LD222224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Dec 85

["Terrorism on All Bearings" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

After the U.S. Congress, having satisfied virtually all White House demands for the financing of international terrorism, halted work for the Christmas holiday, President R. Reagan gave his regular radio address to the U.S. public in which he did not stint big words for the Capitol legislators. The President's special praises were bestowed on Congress's approval of aid to the "freedom fighters" trying to overthrow the legal governments of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Kampuchea and also on cancellation the ban on supplying weapons to anti-Angolan groups. In Reagan's words, such steps marked the "restoration of the lawful role" of the United States in the world and have become a manifestation of "sober realism" on the part of U.S. legislators.

Worldwide, however, the results of the activity of the first session of the 99th convocation of the U.S. Congress are assessed differently. Renaming the Afghan dushmans, the Somozit "contras", the Pol Pot butchers, and the UNITA cut-throats as "freedom fighters" is not simply a change of name. It is the declaration of terrorism as a new U.S. export item, to the encouragement of which Congress is allocating ever more new, astronomical sums. The annual budget of the CIA alone, which performs the role of chief organizer and coordinator of international banditry, will amount to $2 billion in 1986.

It is appropriate the recall in this connection that it was precisely after the Republican administration came to power in 1980 that the Capital, on prompting from the White House, abolished all restrictions on terrorist activity by the U.S. special services which were imposed after the scandalous revelations of the seventies. As a result, the geography of "vitally important tasks", which the CIA is engaged in carrying out, covers all continents today.

Although the flywheel of the Washington provocation machine and military psychosis in Central America has already been set at full speed, there are those to whom this seems insufficient. Almost at the same time as Reagan was showering compliments on congressmen who finance the "contras", some "highly placed staff member" of the United States' National Security Council, who wished to remain incognito, stated in an interview for the Japanese IOMIURI newspaper that the administration intends to demand approval for a new bill on rendering military aid to the forces of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. "Instead of taking the path of normalization of bilateral relations and peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis, the White House is hardening its policy of unrestrained brigandage," Nicaraguan President D. Ortega said.

In accordance with a secret decision recently adopted, another $470 million will be added in the current fiscal year to the $1.5 billion which Washington has already spent on training and arming the dushmans. "The conflict in Afghanistan is the biggest undeclared war which the United States is waging at present," TIME magazine has admitted. The obverse of Washington's "generosity" regarding the anti-Afghan terrorists, are the countless sufferings of the Afghan people and the immense damage to the DRA's economy, reckoned at 35 billion Afghanis.

Stepping up the scale of crude interference in the internal affairs of People's Angola, the United States intends to supply about $30 million "by secret channels" as aid for hired killers operating under the UNITA flag from as early as January next year. As THE WASHINGTON POST admitted, this is the first step in the implementation of the major program approved by Congress to supply UNITA terrorists with arms, ammunition, and food worth a total of $300 million.

Summing up Washington's "new course" concerning the developing countries, which has become particularly manifest this year, it would be difficult not to agree with the opinion of the LOS ANGELES TIMES which wrote: "The U.S. Administration has finally determined its approach to conflicts in the Third World. The United States considers it has the right and duty to assist anti-government rebels who oppose 'excessively' leftwing regimes which are not to U.S. liking."
However, they are mistaken in Washington when they suppose that such an unforgiveable policy of crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states being conducted by the United States under the flag of anticommunism, will remain unpunished.

DRA REPORT CONTINUES 'SLANDER' CAMPAIGN

LD211922 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 21 TASS -- By Tass correspondent Igor Ignatyev:

A special report on Afghanistan published by the U.S. Department of State has become another step in the stirring up by the Washington administration of a campaign of slander agaist the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The report grossly misrepresents the real state of affairs in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, contains vicious allegations that are spread by U.S. propaganda. Making no secret of their sympathies for gangs of counter-revolutionaries that are in the upkeep of Washington and that sow terror and destruction on Afghan land the authors of the report are striving to present hired murderers and butchers as all but "lawful" representatives of the Afghan people."

Noting that the United States policy with regard to Afghanistan remains unchanged, the authors of the report do not mention at all Washington's large-scale subversive activity aimed at overthrowing people's power in Afghanistan. Addressing journalists in connection with the publishing of this report, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Arnold Raphel refused to answer numerous questions about the deliveries of U.S. armaments and equipment to gangs of terrorists. He only said that the United States policy in the sphere has been consistent throughout six years. Indeed, while bandits received 70 million dollars from their transoceanic patrons in 1979, they will be given 470 million dollars only along the CIA channels in the current year.

The United States' biggest secret operation since the Vietnam war, this is how the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT describes the U.S. interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to THE WASHINGTON POST information, the CIA is spending for the continuation of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan over 80 percent of its annual appropriations for secret operations.

The representative of the State Department actually confirmed that the U.S. administration intends to continue interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He said "the U.S. Government is prepared to do everything necessary for the support" of mercenary units. His assertions about the U.S. striving for a just settlement of the situation around Afghanistan did not look convincing at all. The settlement around Afghanistan is not what Washington is seeking. Under the pretext of the tension existing in the region, the tension they heighten themselves, the masterminds of the U.S. policy try to bolster the U.S. military presence in the area, to undermine the process of democratic transformations in Afghanistan.

SHULTZ SPEAKS OUT AGAINST LIE DETECTOR TESTS

LD201857 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 20 TASS -- A secret directive of the National Security Council signed by the President of the United States which sanctions wide use of lie detector tests to screen officials of federal departments for loyalty evoked protest even within the Washington administration itself.

"The minute in this government that I am told that I'm not trusted is the day that I leave," so unambiguously did U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz express his attitude to the possibility of his taking lie detector test. The indignation of the head of the foreign policy department with the coming "witch hunt" in government bodies was so great that, as the N.B.C. television company notes, he spoke with unusual emotion.

But according to the N.B.C. the state secretary landed alone within the administration in this matter. The presidential directive is vigorously supported by the President's closest adivser, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, declaring for large-scale use of lie detector tests is prepared to take the test himself. As to the CIA director William Casey, following the statement by Shultz, his department released for the press a statement in which it emphasizes the acute need for such screening of all officials having access to confidential and secret information, above all in the Pentagon and the Department of State. According to General Accounting Office data, at least 126 thousand officials will be required to submit to such humiliating tests.

The demarche by the secretary of state has become one more evidence of the protests mounting in the United States against the plans of the administration to stage total screening for loyalty.

According to the C.B.S. television network, those who criticise the presidential directive, among them Shultz, proclaim the use of lie detectors to be unconstitutional.

Observers note that the measures of the Washington administration to whip up "witch hunt" bespeak of the intention of the White House to continue heightening the atmosphere of spy mania in the country and to intensify the police regime in the USA under this cover.

RECORD MILITARY BUDGET 'CONTRADICTS' SUMMIT ACCORD

LD220332 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Vladimir Bogachev commentary]

[Text] The Congress has approved and the President has signed a bill earmarking $297 billion for the Pentagon's program in the current fiscal year.

This record high sum will go for developing and producing the latest types of weapons, and this only a month after the Geneva summit. The emphasis is being laid on weapons of greater yield and accuracy which lead to the creation of a first strike potential. They include the MX and D-5 intercontinental ballistic missiles and the B-1 strategic bombers which are being armed with cruise missiles. Under the bill the "star wars" program will absorb twice as much money as last year. Needless to say, the arms build-up in the United States contradicts the Geneva agreement between the two countries, specifically the pledge not to strive for military superiority. The undertaking written in the joint Soviet-American statement is extremely important. The present situation might have appeared paradoxical a few years ago; now it's in the interests of both sides on the one hand not to fall back from the other side militarily and on the other not to strive for unilateral military advantages.

The Soviet leadership, for one, has come to the conclusion that lesser security for the United States would be of no benefit to the Soviet Union, since it could only breed mistrust and undermine stability. An attempt by either side to gain military superiority would make the arms race, especially in space, irreversible. Both sides would feel insecure thinking it might be inferior in some areas. The only conceivable response would be a frantic search for more ways of meeting the challenge, if only an imaginary challenge. The Soviet Union is therefore doing everything to preserve the existing balance of strength and scale it down on the basis of equality. We have no program to develop strike space weapons and Soviet defense spending next year will remain the same as it is now. The Geneva pledge not to seek military superiority can be effective only if both sides honor it, but the decision of Congress to appropriate almost $300 billion for the Pentagon's programs in the current fiscal year surely runs counter to it.

TALYZIN, ILIYEV SIGN PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL

LD201737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow today on the results of coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1986-90. The sides have based their plan coordination on the accords on fundamental questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic relations reached during the meetings between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Zhivkov, general secretar of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the republic's State Council, and at the talks between the heads of government of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. They have als been guided by the decisions of the economic conference of the CEMA countries at summi level, and by the provisions of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period up to the year 2000. Implementation of the measures that are envisaged will make it possible to achieve in the next 5-year plan a goods turnover of more than R70 billion, representing an approximately 40-percent increase compared with the volume of goods exchange expected in the current 5-year plan.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairm of USSR Gosplan, and by Comrade Iliyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee. Comrade Zhulev, Bulgarian Ambassador to the Soviet Union was present at th signing.

CSSR FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION TOURS UZBEKISTAN

GF221759 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] A CSSR delegation headed by Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of foreign trade, has visited Uzbekistan. The delegation arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The guests visited the Uzbek SSR economic products exhibition and sites of interest an newly constructed rayons in Tashkent. They also traveled to Samarkand and learned abo the work of journalists who publish Uzbekistan magazines. On 19 December, Comrade Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, received the CSSR delegation.

HUNGARY'S VARKONYI SUPPORTS MORATORIUM PROPOSAL

LD211543 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 21 TASS -- The Hungarian Government fully supports the Soviet Union's efforts and tangible proposals directed towards a radical reduction in nuclear arms and towards prevention of the arms race's spreading over to outer space, Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, stated in a speech at the session of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic today.

He described as a vivid manifestation of the USSR's political will for the strengthening of peace and for the development of international cooperation the Soviet side's unilaterally announced moratorium on nuclear explosions as well as its proposal to the United States to follow suit. "Time permits of no delay in this important matter. However, there is still no positive reply on the part of the United States", the minister said.

He gave a high appraisal of the statement made by the Soviet side recently that, upon announcing a Soviet-U.S. moratorium on nuclear explosions, it would be possible to agree also on certain kinds of on-site inspection if such necessity arises. Hungary also supports the Soviet proposal to resume the tripartite Soviet-U.S.-British talks on a total ban on nuclear weapon testing, the minister pointed out.

CORRESPONDENT DETAILS SFRY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM221530 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Dec 85 p 3

[Speical correspondent Yu. Mayorov article: "Yugoslavia: Facets of Stabilization" -- first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] Our special correspondent visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the newspaper RAD, organ of the SFRY Confederation of Trade Unions [CTU]. He met trade union aktiv members, enterprise leaders, and workers. The conversations took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere. The impressions from numerous meetings provide the basis for the following article.

Belgrade-Moscow -- The working day begins early in Belgrade, and it does so even earlier after the switch to winter time. The capital's inhabitants try to do all official and most domestic jobs in daylight since electricity is expensive.

Despite the early morning hour, the streets carry a stream of motor vehicles of every age and nationality. All the city's transportation works at full capacity. Actually, not everyone is hurrying to his place of work. As I was told at the city trade union council, the capital's job placement bureau has over 60,000 people on its lists. Even so, the situation is better than in other regions. There are, altogether, about 1 million people seeking work in Yugoslavia.

The country is experiencing complex times. There is much it can be proud of. The Yugoslav worker is capable of manufacturing good products, and the Yugoslav peasant is capable of producing high crop yields. The Yugoslav town planners, power industry workers, and shoemakers are famous... for the quality of many products is up to world standards. The service industry is well organized.

The activity of large, so to speak, multipurpose firms is worthy of attention. "We are able to design and build on a 'turnkey' basis, hydroelectric power stations, agro-industrial complexes, monumental buildings, or hotels. We set up computer centers and provide assistance in their operation," I was proudly told by A. Vasojevic, one of "Energoprojekt's" leaders. "We are known all over the world!"

The "Energoinvest" firm has an even broader range of activities. It has over 100 different enterprises and operates successfully in the international arena. The list of achievements can be extended. At the same time, as the Yugoslav comrades said in the course of conversations, there still exist many unresolved problems. New ones also emerge...

The last few years have seen a noticeable increase in prices, a decline in the level of real wages, and cutbacks in housing construction. Of course, this hits primarily the working person's pocket. Here is what the newspaper BORBA said: The number of people applying to Belgrade's social security organs for one-shot grants this year was three times larger than last year. These were basically people who were not in a position to provide textbooks for their children, to pay for their housing, or to buy sufficient quantities of foodstuffs.

The conditions of inflation (more than 70 percent in the current year) produce uncontrollable enrichment through unearned incomes. And all this at a time when an opinion poll by the journal DANAS has shown that many inhabitants classify visits to sports events, the acquisition of books, and the purchase of meat, chocolate, and even of the local favorite -- coffee -- as luxuries.

It is well-known that Yugoslavia is a member of the IMF and uses its services, and this has contributed significantly to the growth of foreign debts which weigh down the economy. The contracts signed with partners abroad are often shrouded in the cloak of "business secrets." Sometimes the deals which are clinched transcend the bounds of purely economic activity. A case in Rijeka caused bewilderment in the Yugoslav press. A monument was erected in the local cemetary to a...Nazi officer buried during World War II. It became known that this was part of the contractual obligations imposed on the local organization by a major West German firm. It was one of the latter's directors who insisted during the signing of the economic agreement that a monument be erected to his dead brother, a Wehrmacht officer. It is probably hard to imagine a greater insult to a people who sacrificed so much in the struggle against fascism!

The complex conditions have not depressed people. An intensive analysis of the causes of the prevailing situation is under way, together with a quest for ways out.

A concentrated evaluation of the prevailing situation is contained in the platform for preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, approved by the LCY Central Committee. It emphasizes in particular that the accumulated difficulties and contradictions are the consequence of stagnation and inconsistency in the development of production relations and the slow adaptation of economic policy to altered conditions in international economic relations. The extensive development over a long period has resulted in a slowing of the rate of economic growth, in a weakening of the positions of the country's economy in the world market, in numerous imbalances in social production, and in economic activity in republics and autonomous regions becoming inward-looking. There are probably other reasons too, which are subject to heated discussions at all levels, so to speak. The discussions are definitely useful, but the main point is to take real practical steps.

The country is pinning great hopes on the long-term economic stabilization program adopted 2 years ago, which contains a whole package of economic and social measures.

Positive developments are noted with gratification in Yugoslavia: exports are growing, and industrial output has risen somewhat; the balance of payments is improving; currency reserves have increased; and the country has managed to halt the growth of foreign debts. The country's indebtedness in 1984 was the same as in the previous year. In fact, over the last 6 years foreign creditors have been paid more than 10 billion dollars. The achievements are accomplished with difficulty, at the cost of considerable self-restriction.

Economic stabilization is, of course, a matter for society as a whole. But the main burden is borne by the working class and the working peasantry. This is why many Yugoslav comrades believe that the trade unions have to play a particularly large role in the prevailing circumstances.

N. Paunovic, member of the Yugoslav CTU Council Presidium, emphasized in conversation with your TRUD correspondent that trade union organizations have focused their attention mainly on mobilizing the working class to boost its contribution to the process of economic stabilization. Particular significance is attached to boosting labor productivity and the policy of thrift.

The trade unions have quite a few good deeds to their credit. For example, Serbia's CTU council has launched a special action under the slogan "To the goals of stabilization through higher labor productivity and greater economies." Production competition has spread widely in the republic and bonuses have been set aside for the winners.

The trade unions are against wage-leveling, which undermines the socialist principle "to each according to his labor." The Bosnia and Herzegovina trade unions have launched energetic measures to save electricity. A special republican staff has been set up and priorities have been established for the consumption of electricity. "Floating" tariffs have been introduced. The cost of peak hour consumption is double the standard cost. Street lighting has been restricted and television coverage of sports events is canceled if they take place at peak hours.

The apparatus of the CTU council also has its own thrift program. The number of electric bulbs in its premises has been reduced. All events take place only in daytime.

Many production collectives display real self-denial and lofty awareness of duty...The telephone rang in the office of Zrinka Ilic, member of the Sarajevo CTU Council Presidium: Sewing workers from the "Kraz" factory joyfully reported that a key export order has been completed ahead of schedule. Zrinka congratulated the collective on its success with all her heart. She knew that this result was not easy to achieve. The sewing workers had voluntarily given up their summer vacations and yet many of them have families and children. But there could have been no delays. Furthermore, the output would have cost more in the winter. After all, most of the time they would have had to work under electric lights.

The trade unions have also made a great contribution to the preparation and adoption of the social contract on conditions for economic management and incomes distribution. But there has been no easing of the urgency of many problems. According to N. Paunovic, the decline in working people's material living standards has reached its limit, and no further decline can be allowed.

Guaranteeing the population's employment remains a serious problem. The trade unions are alarmed by, for example, instances of enterprises and institutions closing down as a result of poor profitability. The trade unions' stance on this is clear and understandable: employment of people before closures! And all efforts are channeled toward ensuring that this stance is taken into account.

Yugoslavia has many prestigious buildings. They are convenient for holding symposiums, sports competitions, and forums. But people need not only palaces; they need housing. Only half as many apartments as planned were constructed in Belgrade last year, and yet there is an urgent need for them. Take for example "Zmaj," one of the largest machine building plants. The enterprise employs about 5,000 people. Some 800 are awaiting housing, and 105 apartments were due to be received this year. So far only 37 families have acquired new housing.

The picture was very similar in another enterprise I visited. A plant for the production of electrical fittings, part of the highly prestigious "Energoinvest" firm. More than 1,000 people work there. Some 100 families are awaiting housing. The enterprise only receives about 15 apartments a year.

Some workers build their own housing or rent private apartments. Sulejman Hadzic is a highly skilled metalworker at the electrical fittings plant. He has four children. A couple of years ago he celebrated his housewarming. He had to wait a long time for it. He borrowed money from the enterprise and took 14 years to build his home. The loan is not yet fully repaid. About one-third of Sulejman's wages go to pay for electricity and coal to heat his home. In short, the problems remain even after an apartment has been acquired.

It must be said that the trade unions are demonstrating remarkable activeness in this matter. Last year it was planned to increase the cost of municipal services in Belgrade by more than 60 percent. The trade unions were against it. In the end, prices increased by 40 percent.

Under the prevailing conditions, special significance is attached to the country's foreign economic policy. Great significance is attached to trade relations with the Soviet Union, which strengthen and expand year by year.

:ONSEQUENCES OF PARTICIPATION IN SDI ANALYZED

:D222004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Igor Surguchev]

[Text] As has already been reported, the FRG Government has taken a decision on the country's participation in the U.S. "star wars" program. Announcing this decision, Ost, the Bonn cabinet spokesman, said U.S.-FRG talks will begin next month, aimed at concluding an agreement in which specific questions of the FRG's participation in implementing the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will be stipulated. In his words, Bonn hopes that the official signing of such an agreement will take place not later than March next year. In this way the FRG will become the second country after Britain to decide to join in the U.S. plans to militarize space. A commentary by international affairs journalist Igor Surguchev is devoted to this theme:

Let me remind you that the United States officially invited 18 states to participate in its "star wars" program. But on the whole, those invited did not respond quickly, and that is understandable if one takes into account the adventurist nature of Washington's plan, its extremely destabilizing effect on the correlation of strategic forces in the world, as well as the severe criticism to which it was subjected both in public, political, and scientific circles. However, those over the ocean who gave birth to the idea of "star wars" and who gave their blessing to it, seeing in it a means of achieving military superiority over the socialist world, used a whole arsenal of political and propagandist pressure, in order to talk around the waverers and doubters.

In March this year, Washington took the unprecedented step of demanding, in the form of an ultimatum, that the United States' NATO allies reply to the U.S. invitation within 60 days. This ultimatum, which betrayed the strong irritation of the militarists over the ocean, did indeed speed up the official reaction by several countries to the call for participation in SDI. But the nature of their reactions were disappointing for the White House. One after another, six states -- France, Norway, Greece, Denmark, Australia, and Canada -- announced their refusal to take part on a governmental level in implementing the "star wars" plans. Only the most loyal U.S. allies in Western Europe -- Britain, and now West Germany -- made their senior partner in the NATO bloc happy by agreeing to join in the U.S. space adventure. To be frank, 2 countries out of the 18 invited, this is, God knows, no achievement for the champions of the transfer of the arms race into space. True, it is rumored that Rome and Tokyo will follow London and Bonn, but neither Italy nor Japan have yet made a final choice, not officially anyway.

All this shows that despite the striving to please Washington, to show solidarity with it, despite U.S. pressure and promises of big profits to foreign firms who agree to take part in developments within the SDI program, the governments of many states that are allies of the United States, are not burning with desire to get mixed up in the transatlantic venture. Understanding the truly unforeseeable consequences, which are extremely dangerous for the whole of mankind, of deploying strike weapons in space, as well as the very broad opposition in the world to space war plans, also hold them back. As far as the authorities of Great Britain and the FRG are concerned, they rejected all these important considerations of principle and gave in to U.S. pressure, for the sake of notorious Atlantic solidarity, and together with Washington, are taking upon themselves the serious responsibility for the fate of the world and of their own peoples.

This responsibility is in no way lessened by virtue of the fact that on the banks of the Thames and the Rhine, they are pretending that agreement to participate in SDI means only participation in innocent, scientific research work, and that it is allegedly not a question of creating a system of space weapons. To whom is it not clear, all this is just a fable for simpletons, a clumsy attempt to conceal the truth.

The Soviet Union, as well as "star wars" critics abroad, using weighty, irrefutable arguments, have repeatedly pointed out that research within the SDI framework is being carried out not for the sake of research, but in the interests of using space for military ends. As was stressed at the press conference, which took place on 18 December in Moscow, "star wars" plans undoubtedly undermine the foundation of strategic stability, and gives rise, in certain circles in the West, to political and military illusions on the possibility of getting out of the nuclear stalemate, of waging war and achieving victory. That is why SDI is an extremely dangerous and aggressive undertaking. It must also be emphasized that it is the main obstacle on the road to a radical reduction of the United States' and the USSR's nuclear arsenals.

To disregard these circumstances is to disregard the will of peoples for peace, disarmament, and detente. In acting precisely in this way, Washington, London, and Bonn are again giving the world public the chance of seeing where the threat to peace really comes from.

COMMENTS ON FRG DECISION TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI

PRAVDA's Yakhontiv

PM221641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Fatal Step"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Dec -- So, the FRG Government has decided to begin talks with the United States concerning participation in drawing up the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" program -- for the militarization of space.

Speaking in a radio interview on the eve of the decision's adoption, Chancellor H. Kohl once again spoke of the "vitally great significance" of FRG participation in SDI for West "Germans and Europeans" and of the need to keep pace "with technological progress." But H. Kohl preferred to keep quiteabout the fact that work on SDI will lead to a new, unprecedented leap of the arms race and to its transfer to the only sphere which remains untouched -- space.

Knowing that the venture to participate in SDI elicits an adverse response even in government circles and in his own party, not to mention among millions of FRG inhabitants, opposition parties, trade unions, the German Communist Party, and members of the antiwar movement, the chancellor made an attempt to reassure the public by declaring that it is supposedly only a question of the research stage and that West German firms will pariticipate in this work without involving state funds.

It is characteristic that the progovernment press ignores the fact that France and also Denmark, Norway, Greece, Canada, the Netherlands, and Australia have refused to participate in Washington's space adventure. Having a penchant for citing supporters of "star wars," these newspapers have not mentioned French President F. Mitterrand's statement that "the transfer of nuclear arms into space will mean not only the end of the ABM Treaty but also a new twist to the arms race spiral."

People here also keep quiet about the opinion of Canadian National Defense Minister E. Nielsen, who has stated that the ABM Treaty is incompatible with work in the SDI sphere.

At a press conference held after the cabinet session its official spokesman repeated the government's "reasoning" and "arguments" in defense of Bonn's position on SDI. In reply to a question from a Soviet correspondent -- What might be the political consequences of this step for relations between East and West and between the FRG and the Soviet Union? -- he said that the government had not discussed this problem and he did not want to engage in speculation about that.

By adopting the decision to begin talks with the United States about SDI, the FRG Government has thereby voiced political support for the U.S. militarist plans and given its consent to its own participation in their elaboration. This is how the progressive public here regards the Bonn politicians' step.

TASS' Aksyonov

LD201628 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 20 Dec 85

["Manfred Woerner Advocates 'Star Wars'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes:

FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner again appeared in the unsavoury role of a pusher of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" dangerous for the cause of peace. Several hours after the FRG Government adopted the decision to start talks with the USA on the participation of West German firms and companies in the implementation of the "star wars" programme, Woerner was eulogising that militaristic project, addressing the 28th meeting of the Bundeswehr's command in Karlsruhe. He even went so far as to urge West European NATO members to build up other combat systems at the same time with the participation in implementing the SDI.

Adopting the decision in favour of the SDI, the Bonn leaders not only dealt a blow at genuine interests of peace and security. They actually revoked the statements about the results of the Geneva meetings that were made on the banks of the Rhine just a few days ago. Suffice it to recall the pronouncements by Chancellor Helmut Kohl about the intention to exert joint care so that the results of the Geneva meeting should lead to concrete arrangements, to the consolidation of peace in Europe and the whole world. According to the distorted logic of militarists, that was expressed in Woerner's speech, it is precisely the build up of the arms race and its transfer to space that promote "the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the whole world."

Fulfilling the order of genuine rulers of the FRG, owners of arms manufacturing concerns, Woerner exerted himself to the utmost in order to convince the "intransigent" of the need to join in the plans of the militarisation of outer space. The Bonn minister and his colleagues, who adopted an extremely dangerous decision, not only have done a disservice to millions of citizens of their country. By following in the wake of the Washington administration and heeding the demands of the West German military-industrial complex, they assumed a grave responsibility by assisting a breach of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, a treaty of unlimited duration.

SHEVARDNADZE, FRG AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TIES, SDI

LD201922 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 20 Dec 85

["Conversation with Ambassador" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today received the FRG's ambassador to the Soviet Union Hans Joerge Kastl at the latter's request.

The ambassador touched upon some aspects of relations between the USSR and the FRG in the light of the present-day international situation.

Eduard Shevardnadze, having confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to cooperate with the FRG on the basis of the Treaty of Moscow, emphasised the decisive importance of questions of security for the further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. Anxiety was expressed in this connection over the decision taken by the FRG Government the other day to start talks with the U.S. side about involvement of West German firms in the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the United States. It was stressed that by taking this road the FRG would become an accomplice in unleashing an arms race in space with all consequences to follow. Hope was expressed that the FRG Government will give a thorough consideration to everything that refers to the SDI programme before ultimately committing itself to the participation in its implementation.

RYABOV, FRG INDUSTRIALIST DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM200916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] On 18 December, Y. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received (U. Tomzen), member of the Board of the West German Hoechst Company. During their conversation questions pertaining to the expansion of cooperation in the chemical industry were discussed.

EUROPEAN SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIAN VIEWS VISIT

LD202347 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 20 TASS -- "We are quite satisfied with the results of our meetings and talks with Soviet partners here," Rudi Arndt, chairman of the group of socialists in the European Parliament, told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Centre here today.

He is heading a socialist faction delegation on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The delegation comprises deputies representing in the European Parliament socialist and social-democratic parties of Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, France and West Germany.

"During our visit to Moscow," Rudi Arndt stressed, "we held a fruitful exchange of views on topical questions of the present-day international situation."

Special attention was given to the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space. The socialist faction of the European Parliament, Rudi Arndt pointed out, opposes the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative", and favours non-militarization of outer space. Transferring the arms race into outer space, he stressed, will damage the cause of peace and universal security. On the issue of prohibiting nuclear testing, the head of the delegation stressed that the socialist faction favours a total ban on nuclear weapons tests. He called on nuclear powers to agree on a moratorium on any nuclear explosions.

Among other problems discussed in Moscow, Rudi Arndt singled out questions of European security, development of cultural exchanges and human rights. "We became convinced," he said, "that it is possible to conduct a constructive dialogue on all these problems with the Soviet side and find mutually acceptable solutions.

Much attention during the visit was given to questions of developing trade, economic, scientific and technical ties. Rudi Arndt pointed out that, in his view, there are good conditions and real opportunities for promoting such cooperation. "During our stay in Moscow," he said, "we had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the comprehensive programme of scientific and technical cooperation between CMEA member states. In our view, this document deserves most thorough study. We see great possibilities for cooperation in this area." Describing the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union as successful, Rudi Arndt expressed the hope that it will promote further fruitful contracts.

USSR, COMECON 'OVERTURES' TO JOIN EUREKA ASSESSED

AU201718 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 20 (AFP) -- Comecon, the Eastern bloc economic alliance, wants to take part in the West European high technology project Eureka, Rudi Arndt, leader of a group of visiting Socialist European Parliament deputies, said here today.

Mr. Arndt, a West German who heads the Socialist group in the Strasbourg, France-based parliament, said the Comecon countries wanted to get involved in Eureka as part of their "complex programme of scientific and technical cooperation" scheduled over the next 15 years. He said the European Parliament representatives would be "studying ways of establishing normal relations" between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Soviet Union and Comecon.

Viacheslav Sichev, secretary of Comecon, told the delegation that there were "great possibilities for cooperation" between the two blocs, especially in scientific and technical areas, Mr. Arndt said. Cooperation on Eureka was possible Mr. Arndt said, but warned that it must be defined "with precision."

The Eureka project for cooperation in civilian high technology research was proposed by France as a European alternative to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative which is concentrating on military research. It is not solely controlled by the EEC but most of the countries taking part are EEC members.

Mr. Arndt said his group represented only a part of the European parliament and that he would be reporting back on his talks with Soviet officials. He added that the European Commission had been study [as received] Comecon overtures to establish formal relations with the EEC and that it would soon be reporting its recommendations.

He said that "in any case a decision in principal must not lead to a rigid framework which could harm bilateral relations between the EEC and the Eastern countries."

PERILS SEEN IN NORWEGIAN EUREKA PARTICIPATION

PM201022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov "Notes Apropos": "What 'Eureka' Promises"]

[Text] Oslo -- From the beginning of next year Norway will be actively involved in th work of the European Space Agency (ESA). The entrance fee of 19.5 million kroner has already been paid. The Foreign Ministry explained that its decision would make it possible in the future to considerably widen Norwegian industrialists' contacts with their West European partners and to raise the level of scientific research. Oslo gave this explanation as it dispatched a representative to the conference of participants in the "Eureka" scientific and technical cooperation project.

It must be paid that Norway has always been wary about any steps geared to the country's economic and political integration in Western Europe. It has been more than 13 years since the Norwegians refused to cross the threshold of the EEC. But the European community's supporters continued to try to build bridges between Oslo and the Common Market. The Conservatives, currently in power, have been particularly successful this respect, although, as the polls have shown, 7 out of 10 Norwegians still believe that they should remain outside the Common Market.

All the same the two decisions taken by K. Willoch's cabinet recently have sparked off a new debate about Norway's place in the West European community. The fiercest arguments flared up over the "Eureka" project. Norway was the first NATO country to oppose the U.S. "star wars" project, although at first, the rejection was not categorical. At a NATO council session Defense Minister A. Sjaastad tried to get away with a general condemnation of plans for the militarization of space. For this he was severely criticized not only by political opponents, but also by coalition allies. As a result, the government was forced to submit a so-called "space resolution" for discussion by the Storting (The parliament). It obliged the K. Willoch cabinet in all international organizations, even in NATO, to oppose all programs aimed at developing and deploying any weapon systems in space. Oslo publicly dissociated itself from U.S. plans to place weapons in near-earth orbit.

Now, 6 months later the old fears have been revived following the Storting debate. Socialist Left Party leader Hanna Kvanmu anxiously wonders: Will we not have a situation where by participating in "Eureka" we are contributing, if not directly, then indirectly, to the development of the U.S. military program? "The achievements of West European researchers can be used by the Pentagon to accelerate the 'star wars' plans" she claims.

A statement by the initiators of the "European technological community" that the program will be peaceful did not take the heat out of the debate in the northern European countries. A curious document was published in the Norwegian paper FRIHETEN. It is a copy of a prospectus sent out to the "Eureka" participants. The project leaders are inviting participation in the development of a high-performance laser. Those who agree can expect to be cooperating with one or more U.S. concerns, the document says. Does this not mean that through "Eureka," Norwegian enterprises will be linked to the U.S. market where there is a great demand for technical innovations which could save time in the creation of space weapons, FRIHETEN asks.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS TUNISIAN MINISTER MESTIRI

PM201117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report "Developing Relations"]

[Text] On 18 December E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received M. Mestiri, secretary of state at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry and special representative of the Tunisian president, who presented a personal message from President H. Bourguiba, addressed to the Soviet leadership. During the conversation questions of bilateral relations and also some current international problems including the situation in the Near East and on the African continent, were discussed.

E.A. Shevardnadze drew M. Mestiri's attention to the results of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union will continue to firmly and purposefully steer a principled course toward eliminating the nuclear threat and developing international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente.

M. Mestiri expressed high appreciation for the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, securing disarmament, consolidating peace, and giving support to countries and peoples fighting for national liberation and social progress.

During the exchange of views both sides reaffirmed their desire to continue to develop friendly Soviet-Tunisian relations.

M.H. Gherab, Tunisian ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

IRAQI SATISFACTION WITH HUSAYN VISIT NOTED

LD221343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq and the regional leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Paty have expressed their satisfaction at the results of the working friendly visit to the USSR of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. At a joint session of the Revolutionary Command Council and the regional leadership of the party it was stressed that his visit has contributed to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the USSR union and strengthened the basis of these relations in all fields. The session noted the warm friendly atmosphere in which discussion of all questions of bilateral relations, and regional and international problems took place.

ABORTIVE COUP ATTEMPT IN NIGERIA REPORTED

LD210017 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] London, December 20 TASS -- A coup d'etat attempt has been thwarted in Nigeria, REUTER news agancy has reported. Nigeria's Defence Minister Major-General Domkat Bali, at a press conference in Lagos, announced that the republic's security bodies arrested a group of army officers involved in the abortive coup. The plotters intended to oust the government following its refusal to accept a loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The decision by the Nigerian authorities followed a nationwide debate in the course of which an overwhelming majority of the population rejected the IMF's fettering terms of granting the loan.

Representatives of public organizations and business circles noted, in particular, that accepting the IMF terms would undermine economic independence, heighten political instability and establish undivided domination of transnational corporations in Nigeria

Domkat Bali announced that the investigation into the circumstances of the plot, currently under way, shows that its leaders were active in the army in recruiting servicemen for the coup. All the plotters will be tried by a military tribunal, the defence minister said.

ALIYEV ATTENDS ANGOLAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD210043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Today Angolan charge d'affaires to the Soviet Union arranged a reception for th 10th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations were at the reception.

SOMALI-SOUTH AFRICA MILITARY DEAL ASSAILED

PM171212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conspiracy Against Africa"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Dec -- The ETHIOPIAN HERALD calls the military cooperation between the Somali regime and racist South Africa a "conspiracy against Africa."

In accordance with a signed secret agreement, it notes in an editorial, South Africa ha the acquired right to build a military base in southern Somalia. Pretoria has also taken it upon itself to arm the Somali Army and is supplying instructors. By strengthening ties with the racists the Somali regime is acting in contravention of OAU decisions, the paper stresses.

The Pretoria-Mogadishu military axis is a serious threat to the security not only of th countries in the Horn of Africa, but of all the peoples of the continent. By concludin a deal with South Africa the Somali authorities are undermining the struggle of the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

SOVIET-NICARAGUAN COOPERATION SESSION BEGINS

LD182004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 18 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The first session of the Soviet-Nicaragua intergovernmental commission on economic, commercial, and scientific and technical cooperation has opened here. In the course of its work the results of fulfillment of agreements concluded between the governments of the two countries since the victory of the Sandinist revolution will be summed up. There also will be discussion of possible directions for bilateral ties in economy, commerce, science, and technology in 1986-87, and cooperation projects on a longer term will be set out.

Opening the session, Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan minister for foreign cooperation, expressed profound gratitude from the Nicaraguan people to the Soviet Union, which gives internationalist aid and support to sovereign Nicaragua. Through the fault of U.S. imperialism, H. Ruiz stressed, Nicaragua is experiencing serious financial and economic difficulties. Backed by solid support from the international community, including the people and Government of the USSR, however, the people of Nicaragua are coping with these difficulties and defending the right to self-determination, sovereignty and national independence gained in a tenacious struggle.

Soviet-Nicaraguan relations of friendship and cooperation are built on a foundation of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, said Aleksandr Kachanov, chairman of the Soviet section of the intergovernmental commission, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, in his speech. In the Soviet Union, he said, there is understanding of those difficulties which the Nicaraguan revolution is coming up against. The USSR will in future be giving friendly Nicaragua assistance in the resolution of the urgent tasks of economic development, political and diplomatic support in defending their sovereignty.

The holding of the first session of the intergovernmental commission, A. Kachanov said, will be an important event in Soviet-Nicaraguan commercial and economic links.

Protocols Signed

LD222042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Dec 85

[Text] The first session of the Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which has been held in Managua, has become an important event in the development of multilateral ties between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua. In accordance with the results of the commission's work protocols were signed on the supply of Soviet goods to Nicaragua in 1986 and 1987, and also on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The commission decided to concentrate primary attention on expanding cooperation in such fields as the textile industry, fishing, agriculture, and also the creation of a network of enterprises for the repair and servicing of agricultural equipment supplied from the USSR. Addressing journalists on completion of the commission's work, Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, expressed gratitude to the people and government of the USSR for their fraternal solidarity and their help to the Sandinist revolution in overcoming economic difficulties.